

BABY'S THINGS ALWAYS SAFE.

Even the Kleptomaniac Respects Their Ownership.

Dosses of baby carriages stand packed along the pavements of Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets in front of the big retail stores on pleasant afternoons, says the New York Herald. Sometimes there is a baby in one or more, but they are usually empty of infantile life. The rest of the family paraphernalia is invariably left to take its chances in the street while the owner of the outfit assaults the bargain counter. There is one thing measurably safe in New York—"baby's things." If other people's children are not exactly sacred in a woman's eyes she entertains a sentiment as to her own offspring which scorns the belongings of another baby. She is more than apt to look askance upon every passing perambulator as the possible precursor of fever, whooping cough, measles or some other dire affliction common to infantile mankind, and gives it as wide a berth as circumstances may allow.

It would be a poor investment for the industrious and nimble-fingered shop-lifter to take "baby's things" even if she got a good chance, for there would be no market for them. Even the more refined kleptomaniac, who steals without knowing why, just because she was born that way and cannot help it, knows better than to do that, for she steals only for the home market. Thus "baby's things" can be left on the crowded sidewalks from luncheon till sundown without danger of loss. And thus they are left from hour to hour every pleasant afternoon, while the mother wrestles with the problem of getting twenty dollars' worth of goods for a ten-dollar note; and the wheels of the perambulators grow clean and bright under the constant friction of spring trousers and tailor's gowns.

SWEDISH SPECIE.

Pieces of Money Weighing Four Pounds a Coin Are Sent to the World's Fair.

Some curious copper pieces of money were received at the custom house recently for Gustavus Stenberg, a Swedish dealer in coins, who intends to exhibit them at the world's fair. The coins came from Sweden, where they circulated in the sixteenth century, and bear more resemblance to pieces of boiler iron after an explosion than money.

The coins are great flat pieces of copper, cut into squares. The smallest coin is four inches square and worth thirty cents. The largest is over a foot square and with a face value of four dollars, and weighs four pounds. Each slab of copper is stamped in several places with an inscription giving the date of its issue and its denomination.

These enormous and cumbersome coins were the result of a craze which prevailed several hundred years ago for the exclusive use of copper for money. In those days wealthy ladies were compelled to hire an attendant to accompany them to carry a basketful of the coppers while shopping.

Progress in Building.

The construction of the exposition buildings is progressing in the most satisfactory manner and there is no reason for doubt that it will be completed in time for dedication. The rough carpentry work is practically finished on all of the large structures except machinery hall and the manufacturers' building, and on these it is in an advanced stage. Six or seven of the buildings have the exterior appearance almost of finished structures and look like imposing marble palaces. The erection of a number of the state buildings is now progressing. Landscape gardening and other work of beautifying the grounds is being pushed by a large force of men, and sodding, walk-making and the planting of thousands of trees, shrubs, etc., is in progress.

Ohio's Monument.

The legislature of Ohio has appropriated \$25,000 for a monument typifying the greatness of that state. The monument, executed in bronze, will be seventeen feet high. It will be put up in front of the Ohio building and erected on the fair removed to Columbus and erected in front of the capitol. Life-sized figures of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Chase, Stanton and other sons of Ohio will be grouped around the granite shaft. Cornelia, pointing to the inscription: "There are my jewels," will stand on a pedestal above the group. Levy T. Schofield, of Cleveland, designed the shaft.

A Pioneer Locomotive.

The Great Western railway of England will exhibit in the Transportation building the famous old locomotive, "The Lord of the Isles," which was built at the company's works in Swindon in 1851, from designs by the late Sir Daniel Gooch. This locomotive was a notable exhibit at the world's fair in London in 1881. From that time until July, 1881, it was continually in service, and ran during that period 789,300 miles without being fitted with a new boiler. As a pioneer of early railroading and as a contrast to the powerful modern "Mogul," this old locomotive will attract much attention.

From Pennsylvania.

A unique exhibit from Pennsylvania will be a map of the United States, eighteen by twenty-four feet, made entirely of pickles, vegetables, fruit, etc., preserved by the company which makes the exhibit. The state lines will be accurately shown, and the lakes and rivers will be represented by vinegar. The larger cities will be indicated by specks. The whole will be covered with a single piece of plate glass, which is being specially made for the purpose. The expense of this interesting exhibit of the pickling and preserving industry will be fifteen thousand dollars.

Prohibiting Marriage.

The provisional diet of Styria, in Austria, has taken a very curious step backward in the direction of medieval legislation by the passage of a law prohibiting indigent people to marry without a license to be issued by the authorities, which means that no licenses shall be granted to the poor. Although concubinage is prohibited in Austria this new Styrian law can hardly fail to increase this lawlessness.

THE BAKING POWDER GIRLS.

Run Up Against the Law, Their Tricks Exposed and Their Slanders Stopped.

The baking powder concern that tried recently to get its baking powder in the kitchens hereabout through women canvassers has got into trouble. In some sections it has been stopped by the courts because it was found that its statements in reference to other powders were libelously false. It will be remembered that the scheme was to send women from house to house to defame other brands and falsely charge that they are adulterated. This charge being untrue, the women were performing an illegal act for which they were liable to arrest and imprisonment. The character of baking powder that would be sold by men who, for mercenary purposes, will employ women to do such dishonorable and dangerous work as this, can be imagined.

There is a more serious difficulty, however. These agents personally and in advertisements assured the public that all the ingredients of this new powder were printed upon the label of each can, and sold it upon this guarantee. Some persons have learned from the government reports that this powder has in its composition other things, notably lime and sulphuric acid. It is not a pure powder, and being sold by means of false statements and misrepresentation, its agents are already in trouble. A false label upon any package makes the sale of it illicit by the retailer and wholesaler alike. Consumers who have bought are returning the powder to the dealers and the dealers are shipping quantities of it back to the manufacturers.

The son of a man in England named Housley had his arm amputated at an infirmary, and after the operation Housley asked for the arm and the surgeon refused to give it to him. Soon afterward he brought a box to the infirmary and asked again for the arm. Then the boy died and the father asked for the arm a third time unsuccessfully. Then Housley sued. The judge gave judgment for the defendant.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at Seybert & Co.'s drug store, 50 cents per bottle.

A young man in Newcastle, Del., having inherited \$8,000 or \$10,000, astonished his neighbors by spending \$2,100 in three weeks and starting off with another \$1,000 in his pocket. He bought among other things two bicycles at \$150 each, a diamond ring for \$275, eight suits of clothes, and several 1,000-mile tickets on various railway lines.

How Unpleasant.

It is to see a beautiful child's face disfigured with vile humors, bursting through the skin in pimples, blotches, and sores and sadder still, when the young and innocent are laughed at and twitted in all such cases. Parents should give them that good and pure remedy, Sniphr Bitters, which will search and drive out of the blood every particle of humor.—Health Gazette.

James Payn tells of a lady in Rome who has bequeathed her whole fortune to the editor of an Italian newspaper, "the person of which has given her many happy hours." It is reported, however, that the editor has refused to avail himself of this windfall and has distributed the legacy among various charitable institutions.

The Boston Star

Says Dr. Kaufmann's great book on diseases, its causes and home cure, with fine colored plates, is the best work ever published. A copy will be sent free to anybody who sends three 2 cent stamps, to pay postage, to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

There has been a tremendous increase of drunkenness in France since the destruction of the vines by the phylloxera. Bad wine is thought to be largely to blame.

Hon. W. V. Lucas, ex-State Auditor of Iowa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and have no hesitancy in saying it is an excellent remedy. I believe all that is claimed for it. Persons afflicted by a cough or cold will find it a friend." There is no danger from whooping cough when this remedy is freely given. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Seybert & Co.

A shad 26 inches long, 3½ inches thick and weighing 9 pounds 3½ ounces, was caught in the Hudson river recently at Esopus, N. Y. It is considered to be the largest shad ever taken from the river.

Itch, mange, and scratches on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by W. R. Smith & Co., druggist Hillsboro.

SUBMARINE SILK WORMS.

Mollusks Which Weave Wonderful Threads of Silk.

An Interesting Chapter on the Habits and Uses of Strange Submarine Creatures.—Queer Methods of Propagating Mussels.

"The mussel may well be called the spinner of the sea," said a conchologist to a Washington Star writer. "It makes and weaves its silken threads very much as the spider does. An important part of its anatomy is a slender and very muscular foot of triangular shape, under and behind which is a gland that secretes a viscid and half-liquid fluid. This fluid runs into a groove in the foot, where it quickly 'sets' and becomes a firm thread. The thread is pulled out by the withdrawing of the foot, another thread is formed, and so on until the mussel has tied itself securely by ever so many strong cords."

"It is very interesting to see how the mussel manages to climb up the perpendicular sides of rocks or piles by means of these threads, which are stretched out and attached by the foot, one after another, in the direction in which the animal wishes to climb, each one being fastened a little higher up than the last. Thus the heavy shell is drawn up gradually in much the same manner as that employed by some spiders when suspending an unusually large victim. You would hardly imagine that so small a creature could be a helpful servant to man, and yet the spinning and weaving of this humble mollusk have been turned to a most valuable account. At the town of Bideford, in Devonshire, is a long bridge of twenty-four arches, crossing the Torridge river. The tides flow with such swiftness at this bridge that no mortar will hold the masonry of the arches. But the corporation of the town keeps boats for the purpose of bringing mussels from a distance, which are applied to every interstice of the stone work. The masonry is entirely supported and held together by the strong threads these bivalves spin, and the law makes it a crime, punishable by transportation, to remove any of them."

"Having spent the first few days of their existence as free-swimming animals, after being hatched from the eggs, mussels usually fasten themselves together and to a common object, so as to form large clusters. Thus, by means of a multiplied system of ropes, they secure so firm an anchorage as to be able to resist the most violent storms! However, they can let go when they want to, and creep about until they find a better resting place. Their closely-knit colonies do much to prevent wear and tear by the waves on certain portions of the sea coast. Like oysters they entertain small parasitic crabs, which make their homes in the shells of the living mollusks. These little crustacean boarders are of a different species from the oyster crabs. Young seals depend largely for food upon the big arctic mussels, which are plentiful as far north as Point Barrow, in the Arctic ocean. On the coast of Alaska and as far south as Puget sound mussels constitute the only molluscan supply, there being no oysters and very few clams in that region, and the native women and children are constantly gathering them."

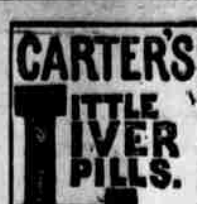
"The Alaskan method of cooking mussels is to boil them. A bunch of ten, twenty, or perhaps forty pounds weight is put into a pot and when the shells gape the water is poured off, the people gathering around and picking out the meat with their fingers. Sometimes the bivalves are roasted also. They are very little prized as an article of diet on the Atlantic coast, partly because such a wealth of oysters and clams is at hand, but the aboriginal Indians were very fond of them and consumed them in great quantities, as is proved by the mounds of shells composing the debris of ancient feasts, which remain to this day. The Delaware, and doubtless other tribes, employed mussel shells, the edges of which were sharpened on the gritty rock, for pinces to pull out their beards with."

"Mussels are much used abroad as food. They are bred in France in enclosures of sea water, frames and hanging ropes being submerged for them to attach themselves to. At intervals these ropes or frames are hauled up and made to yield their crop. For the same purpose 'parks,' as they are called, are planted in the shallows of the North sea. Trees, from which all but the larger branches have been cut, are stuck into the bottom at such a distance from shore that the upper portions of them shall be laid bare at lower water. After four or five years they are raised, stripped and replaced with others. In the bay of Kiel, Germany, one thousand tons of mussels are raised in a similar fashion yearly. Mussels are propagated in the Adriatic on ropes extended between poles rammed into the ground. The ropes are stripped once in eight months. The mussel beds of Great Britain are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually."

"The mollusk, which has been poetically called the 'silk worm of the sea,' is a mussel of the Mediterranean, known to science as the 'pinna.' It spins a kind of thread so beautiful and fine that in Sicily the material is woven into gloves and stockings. These articles are very costly, and have not been thought unworthy presents for a pope."

An English Parrot Story.

The following parrot story comes from London: A well-known bird fancier had a parrot which could repeat many phrases. One day, being anxious to exhibit his cleverness before some friends, he several times commanded the bird to say "Uncle," but the parrot would not repeat it. In his anger he seized the bird, and half-twisting its neck, exclaimed: "Say 'uncle,' you beggar!" and threw him in the bonfire, in which he had ten prize Dorking chickens. Shortly afterwards, thinking he had killed the parrot, he went to the pen. To his surprise, he saw nine of the fowls dead on the floor with their necks wrung, and the parrot standing on the tenth twisting its neck and screaming: "Say 'uncle,' you beggar, say 'uncle!'"



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are so easily taken in connection, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure one headache, they are worth trying.

Is the cause of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In retail 25 cents; five for 1.00. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT German Remedy

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS, it will cure you.

Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling? If so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you. Operatives who are closely confined in the office and who have clerks who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined indoors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not only be weak and sickly.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it. Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send three 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.



YOU PRACTICE. In useful, interesting, program, that nowhere else is so probably the greatest opportunity for people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Write for free literature. Address: A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., Box 286, Portland, Maine.

Administrators' Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of Rebecca Rabel, late of Highland county, Ohio, deceased. E. L. RUBEL, May 28th, 1892. MARYSTOWN, O.

A SPLENDID PAPER FREE! A Year's Subscription to a Popular Farm and Home Paper Without Charge.

That popular agricultural journal, the American Farmer, which has been offered free in connection with a year's subscription to the NEWS-HERALD, will hereafter be published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio, in order to increase facilities for publication. The American Farmer has also been considerably enlarged, beginning with the January number, and many excellent features added which will make the American Farmer a welcome visitor in every home. It is national in its character and strictly non-political. We will continue to offer this great paper to our readers absolutely free. We give a year's subscription to the American Farmer free to any of our old subscribers who will pay one year in advance, and also to any new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. This generous offer is open to all. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

A FEARFUL WEAPON.

Description of the New Torpedo by Which Warships Are Sunk.

The value of the torpedo as an engine of war was emphatically demonstrated in the recent Chilean engagements. The success of the torpedo vessels in sinking the Blanco Encalada, one of the largest warships of the Chilean congressional fleet, with a loss of one hundred and sixty men, in the port of Caldera, has stimulated a general interest in these destructive little craft. Undoubtedly the striking proof of their effectiveness will cause the United States government to provide itself with an increased number of these agents which can attack so successfully a hostile fleet.

Of the torpedoes invented in this country one of the most recent and interesting is the Sims-Edison, according to Electricity. Recently a test of this vessel was made in the harbor of Havre, France, in the presence of a large number of experts.

The torpedo consists essentially of two parts. The upper is merely a float, from which is suspended at the depth of about six feet or less the torpedo itself; this contains the explosive, the controlling cable which pays out as the torpedo proceeds, a forty-horse power electric motor, working a thirty-inch screw, and a polarized relay for working the steering apparatus. The float and the torpedo are both composed of sheet copper, the float being filled with cotton to render it practically unsinkable; one of these floats has been under heavy fire without its buoyancy or efficiency being seriously affected. On the deck are two folding-down standards for steering purposes, which are so arranged that, should the boat dive under a log or wreck, they fold down into recesses on the deck, and on being liberated regain their vertical position. The lines of the float are well designed for high speeds, having a fine bow and cutwater and the stern well cut away aft.

The torpedo is suspended from the float by means of strong steel stays. The forward stay is well cut away to enable the boat to dive under spars or wreckage that it may encounter. This property of the boat has been put to severe test with eminently satisfactory results.

The torpedo consists of four separate compartments which can be taken asunder and reassembled in fifteen minutes, thus rendering the torpedo very easy of transport in holds of ships or elsewhere.

THE LAIRD'S UMBRELLA.

McPherson's House Had Not a Door That Would Take It.

Jonas Hanway was said to be the first man who carried an umbrella in the streets of London. Umbrellas were long before that carried by women, but they were considered a feminine luxury, and a man would no more be seen with one than nowadays he would walk the streets with a parasol in summer or carry a muff in winter.

But Jonas Hanway, thinking, like a sensible man, that all the good things should not be appropriated by women, boldly walked the streets one day with an umbrella (probably it belonged to his wife) over his head. He not only kept himself dry among his moist fellow creatures, but he rendered his name immortal, and left a shining example to us who have not always the "courage of our convictions."

But it was not long before the whole country got used to umbrellas, says Harper's Young People. It was told of one distant corner of Scotland that in this quarter umbrellas were sported only by the laird and the minister, and were looked upon by the common class of people as perfect phenomena. To see the minister or the laird go by with an umbrella over his head was as good as a circus to the small boys of the village.

One day Daniel McPherson called upon the laird to pay his rent. As he was about to leave a hard shower came on, and Daniel, being a well-to-do man and much "respected," the laird politely offered him the use of an umbrella. Daniel proudly accepted the loan, and much elated, walked off with his head held several inches higher than usual.

He had not been gone many minutes, however, when to the laird's surprise he saw Daniel posting back with all possible haste, the umbrella still held firmly over his head.

"Hae, hae, Kornel," he called out, "this'll never do! There's nae a door in a' my house that'll tak' it in! My verra barn door wina tak' it in!"

Poor Daniel's head "had not yet grasped the umbrella must be shut up before he tried to take it in the door."

Japanese Etiquette.

Travelers in Japan tell of the unconcern with which a Japanese will take a bath in full publicity, and the custom has impressed foreigners as immodest. An Englishman who has not been long in the country says there is really nothing immodest in the promiscuous bathing of men, women and children from a Japanese point of view. With them cleanliness is the object sought for, and the etiquette of the bathroom differs from the etiquette of the parlor. With Europeans, he says, the attitude of waiters is only permitted when the music is played. It is something like this with the Japanese bathers. When the necessary operation of washing or doing other work requires it, to strip becomes a duty. On the other hand, a Japanese woman would scorn to appear décolleté. To her eye our ballrooms are an astonishment, and the exposure of the person for display is incomprehensible. This writer thinks that the Japanese are not excelled by their western brethren in modesty.

Silk by Machinery. A genius in Syria, named Mousa Rhouri, has discovered the secret by which the silk worm makes silk. He can make the silk by machinery, without the aid of the silk worm. In this way the cost of making silk can be reduced one-half. A manufactory is to be started in Georgia soon by a Syrian colony. To manufacture silk in this way a large tract of land has been secured on which to plant mulberries, and the emigrants expect soon to make their fortunes.

THE FAMOUS NEW BOOK.

"Darkness and Daylight," or Lights and Shadows of New York Life.

In this new and superbly illustrated work a noble Christian woman tells the thrilling story of her personal experience in Gospel, temperance, mission, and rescue-work in a great city. No recent publication is now commanding so much attention nor has any other called forth such ringing words of "God-speed" from ministers and eminent men. It has been preached about from famous pulpits, read by tens of thousands of subscribers, and made the subject of many a clergyman's Sunday evening lecture. Its authorship is fourfold, its four authors being no less than—Mrs. Helen Campbell, Rev. Lynn Abbott, D. D., Col. Thomas W. Knox, and Inspector Thomas Byrnes, Chief of the New York Detective Bureau.

Mrs. Campbell, the principal writer, certainly was a woman commissioned of God, and "In His Name" spent many years as a city missionary. "In Darkness and Daylight," what a wonderful work she did. How devoted and blessed her labors were. It is a story never to be forgotten. This unique volume presents these thrilling experiences of Christian endeavor with the hundreds of pathetic and amusing scenes that were packed into it; it portrays life in a great city by day and by night "As Seen by a Woman"; it shows the power of the Gospel to redeem souls from the lowest depths; it gives striking testimonies of the redeemed; and from all these rich and varied experiences it draws living truths for head and heart that are worth to any reader ten times the price of the book. Mrs. Campbell's account of rescue-work is full of wonderfully touching incidents. Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of, every one of them drawn from real life by a woman's hand. In every chapter she weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident, story after story, and the reader's attention is held breathlessly to the end of the volume. "Strange but most suggestive is the fact," says Bishop Cox in warmly commending this volume, "that Christ is to be visited in these dens and dives; there are those whom He will bear in mind when He says: 'Ye visited me,' or, when He says: 'Ye did it not to Me.'"

Rev. Dr. Eymann Abbott's life-long interest in City Mission work, and his personal share in that work, pre-eminently fitted him to write for this book. In his Introduction to it he says:—

"My interest in these phases of city life dates from my college days. From that day to this—over a third of a century—I have continued the studies then begun, and the subject of this book has been one of the great subjects of my study—sometimes in literature, often in life."

No appeal from temperance advocates can do more to promote the cause of temperance than the thrilling scenes and incidents so well described; at least so say Mrs. Mary H. Livermore and Miss Frances E. Willard.

One of the most absorbingly interesting portions of the book is that written by Inspector Byrnes giving the experience of thirty years of detective life. Many of the startling revelations he makes are taken from his private diary. They have never before been published.

This fascinating volume is indeed a wonderful tale of Christian love and faith, all alive with intense and striking reality. The best of it is that it is a pure and elevating book from beginning to end—a volume for the family circle. On this point the words of Rev. Dr. Twichell (who has a family of ten children) and Rev. Dr. Magoun, President Iowa College, are worth quoting here: Dr. Twichell writes,—"My wife says that she is going to set our young people on the book right off, for the good it will do them"; and President Magoun says,—"My family finds, where other books on our shelves lack interest, this one always holds and rewards attention."

It contains 252 superb engravings, every one of them made from photographs taken from life, mostly by flash light. Every face is a portrait, every scene a scene of reality. In looking at these splendid illustrations the reader sees at a glance just how Gospel work is carried on by day and by night by rescue bands; he is shown strange sights in out of the way places that are rarely or never seen by the casual visitor; he is taken into cheap lodging houses and cellars; into the homes of the poor; into newboys' lodging-houses; into the police and detective departments, etc.—nothing seems to be omitted.

We do not know when 740 pages have given us more genuine pleasure. If we speak warmly of the book, it is because it richly deserves it. It is sold only by agents, and is meeting with an enormous sale. Agents who introduce such a work ought to be cordially welcomed. A better work has certainly never come to our table. It will be read over and over again by old and young, with ever increasing pleasure and lasting profit.

The work is published by the old and well-known firm of A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn., whose imprint is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of this first-class volume. Royal Octavo, 740 pages. 252 fine plates, portraits, and text illustrations. For sale by DUDLEY HILL, Nevins, Ohio.

The Chicago post-office has received four of the new electrical stamping machines. Each machine will stamp twenty-eight thousand letters an hour.

CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS

Is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents.

The amount of whalebone taken annually does not now much exceed 200,000 pounds. The largest part of this is taken by the whalers sailing out of ports on the Pacific coast. A few years ago the amount taken reached as high as 500,000 pounds annually.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Dr. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by Garrett Bros.